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of beauty. They were not unlike the child, content to betray by stray word or caress his unanalyzed admiration for his mother's face.

Such are the Homeric "tags," "saffron-robed," or "rosy-fingered," or Sappho's "golden-sandaled" Dawn. To enumerate the list of these word-pictures from Homer to Theocritus would require too much space.

The outlines of antiquity still stand out sharply in Greece, so that the traveler has a unity of impression of ancient life left upon his mind by a visit to Greece, little disturbed by mediaeval or modern civilization. Things modern often only help to illustrate ancient life. Study of Greek literature and travel in Greece are to be recommended because "no other nation," as Mr. Ernest Myers has said with particular reference to the age of Pindar, "has ever before or since known what it was to stand alone immeasurably advanced at the head of the civilization of the world."

Many people fail to realize the similarity between ancient Attica and the United States in welcoming foreigners as residents, as a haven for fugitives, and in freedom of religious worship. Even foreign deities were worshiped in Attica. The land was another "melting-pot" where the "old and the new, the foreign and domestic" were cast "to reappear in fairer form, stamped with the Hellenic hall-mark." Greece is rich in lessons for us if we but seek for them. The present volume will help even one who is unacquainted with the Greek language to appreciate the literature as well as the land. As a companion to the traveler or aid to the student of literature the book should receive a hearty welcome.

C. F. CASTLE

Demosthenes: Philippics I, II, III. With Introduction and Notes by GILBERT A. DAVIES, Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow. Cambridge: University Press; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907. Pp. xxxiv+126. 60 cents net.

The author has prepared a book primarily for school use and has purposely avoided in his notes and discussions textual and other problems. The introduction presents concisely the earlier history of Macedonia and political status in Greece, together with Philip's work in the development of Macedonia.

The typography is pleasing to the eye, and the notes are scholarly and to the point. The book should be found useful to many teachers and schools.

C. F. CASTLE

Grundriss der Geschichte der klassischen Philologie. By ALFRED GUDEMAN. 2d ed., enlarged. Leipzig: Teubner, 1909. Pp. vi+260. M. 5.

The author, who happily unites American birth and earlier education with German university training, served for some years as a college professor in this

country, and is now a member of the editorial staff of the monumental *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* in Munich. His wide, exact, and critical learning are well known to all his academic associates. His *Outlines of the History of Classical Philology* (Boston: Ginn) reached its third edition in 1897, and was reprinted in 1900 and 1902. Five years later this was superseded by a very much enlarged version in German, which within the brief space of two years has reached its second edition. This new issue exceeds in length its immediate predecessor by only thirty-six pages. This is a commendable fact in view of the natural temptation to make an outline into a treatise. Successive new editions will of course require each a little enlargement; but it is to be hoped that they will not introduce much greater elaboration into the general plan of the book, which serves, and will continue to serve, a very useful purpose.

The scheme of the work remains the same in its mature German as in its primitive English dress. In the introduction are mentioned the earlier and later uses, and the underlying conceptions, of the various denominations for philology and its devotees, and the different modes of treatment of its history. Then follows the outline of the history of the study, arranged in chronological order for each principal nationality, and divided into briefly characterized periods. Naturally the proper names of scholars form the majority of the chapter-headings, and from Protagoras and Hippias in the early pages the eye ranges onward to those who have joined the ranks of the *divi* since the last preceding edition of the book was published—a short two years—Zeller, and Kirchhoff, and Woelfflin, and Blass, and Furtwängler, and (youngest of all, and perhaps the greatest loss of all) Traube. In the entire pantheon only nine Englishmen are to be found. No American scholar has been deemed worthy of admission. All of this appears to the reviewer eminently just. Certainly no personal jealousy need be felt by present inhabitants of the earth, for no living scholars are included in this album of the immortals, and “a living dog is better [to be] than a dead lion.”

Each topic is accompanied by its appropriate brief bibliography, and these well-compiled lists form one of the most valuable features of the book. Useful also are the lists of Greek and Latin grammatical terms, of scholiasts and their sources, of the principal manuscripts of classical authors (classified according to age as well as according to author), and of *editiones principes*. The present reviewer notes with approbation that the *ed. prin.* of Pliny's *Letters* has been promoted backward to its proper date from that assigned it in previous editions; and he may be pardoned for regretting that the Monte Cassino manuscript of the *Letters* (in which i-v. 6 are copied from *Florentinus*) is accredited as the one representative manuscript of the eight-book class; that Dr. Gudeman is apparently yet unconvinced that the lost *Parisinus* of the same work is represented by anything better than the Aldine edition of 1508; that the *codex Sangermanensis* of Catullus is still set down as written in 1375, without a question, and that no mention is made of the *codex Romanus*. Other details in a book so full of details might prompt comment, but *de minimis non curat* any grateful reviewer.

E. T. M.